

DRAFT - Eastern Shawnee Tribe Treaties

Treaties	Date	Location	Statute at Large	Significant Terms	Shawnee & Seneca Signers
Treaty with the Wyandot, Etc.	Aug. 3, 1795	Greenville	7 Stat. 49; 2 Kappler, 39.	Ceded much of Ohio - drew boundary line - tribal nations under USA protection - \$9,500 in goods for tribes annually (plus \$1,000 for Shawnee) - right to hunt on ceded lands if peaceable and no injury to USA - white settlers that enter Indian lands subject to tribal punishment - trade provisions	Black Hoof (Cutthewekasaw), Red Pole (Misquaconacaw), Captain Reed (Hahgooseekaw), Blue Jacket (Weyapiersenwaw), Long Shanks (Waytheah) and (Kaysewaesekah, Weythapamatha, Niarymseka, Nequetaughaw). No Senecas listed no the Seneca tribe.
Treaty with the Delawares, Etc.	June 7, 1803	Fort Wayne	7 Stat. 74; 2 Kappler, 64.	Ceded a salt spring - acknowledged USA as protector - allow USA build inns and ferries on roads between USA towns - Indians free passage on ferries	Shawnee signers - Neahmemeisieh, Black Hoof (Cutthewekasaw), Methawnasice (Seneca Nation not mentioned and no Seneca signers).
Treaty with the Wyandot, Etc.	July 4, 1805	Ft. Industry	7 Stat. 87; 2 Kappler, 77.	Indian nations under USA protection - boundary line and cession of land - US pay forever \$1,000 annuity to the tribal nations (and those of Shawnee and Seneca nations who live with the Wyandots) - Indian nations have the right to hunt and fish on ceded lands so long as peaceable	Blue Jacket (Weyapurseawaw), Black Hoff [sic?] (Cutheawesaw), Civil Man (Auonasechla), Isaac Peters. (No Seneca signers).
Treaty with the Chippewa, Etc.	Nov. 25, 1808	Brownstown, Michigan Territory	7 Stat. 112; 2 Kappler, 99.	Nations ceded land for roads to join USA settlements in Ohio and Michigan Territory - one road 120 feet wide, another 2 miles wide - USA can build settlements on one of the roads and take timber & materials off adjacent lands - Indian nations right to hunt and fish on ceded lands as long as the USA owns them - Indian nations under USA protection	Black Hoof (Makateweshah), Col. Lewis (Koitawaypie) (probably Esto Capt. Lewis); no mention of Seneca nation or signers.
Treaty with the Wyandot, Etc.	July 22, 1814	Greenville	7 Stat. 118; 2 Kappler, 105.	Restatement of peace with tribes loyal to USA during War of 1812 - tribes to give aid and warriors to USA and not to make peace with England or hostile tribes without USA consent - Sandusky and Stoney Creek Senecas and Shawnee tribe preserved their fidelity to USA - tribes acknowledge themselves to be under USA protection	Black Hoof (Cutwecusa), Captain Lewis (Quitawepeh), Blue Jacket, Snake (Shammonetho), Wolf (Piaseka), Walker (Pomtha), Capt. Tom (Chiachska), Butter (Tamenetha) and 6 other Shawnees. Senecas - Civil John (Corachcoonke), Big Turtle (Cuntahtentuhwa), Wiping Stick (Renonnesa), John Harris (Yonundankyueurent) and 9 other Senecas.
Treaty with the Wyandot, Etc.	Sept. 8, 1815	Spring Wells	7 Stat. 131; 2 Kappler, 117.	To restore peaceful relations with tribes, and certain bands of the Shawnee and Seneca, that joined England in War of 1812 - USA and the tribal nations renewed and confirmed all treaties they signed 1795-1815	Black Hoof (Cutawekeshah), Capt. Lewis (Quatawwepay), Capt. Reid (Mishquathree), Big Snake (Shemenetoo), Butler (Tamenetha) and 3 other Shawnees. Senecas - Civil John (Masomea), Wiping Stick (Saccorawahtah), John Harris (Yonundankyueurent) and 1 other.
Treaty with the Wyandot, Etc.	Sept. 29, 1817	Rapids of the Miami of Lake Erie	7 Stat. 160; 2 Kappler, 145.	Tribes ceded more Ohio lands and received reservations - Shawnees and Senecas at Lewistown were granted a reservation of 48 square miles in fee simple ownership (but this treaty was not ratified until 1819 because the Senate demanded a supplemental treaty, dated 1818, which changed the fee simple title to "held by them in the same manner as Indian reservations have been heretofore held.") - reaffirms payment of all annuities due under past treaties - reservation lands granted to tribes were for use and ownership of named individuals (including land for Shawnee and Seneca chiefs at Lewistown) - many other individuals (for example, Nancy Stewart and some non-Indians) were granted lands in fee simple on these reservations (1818 treaty granted restricted fee titles) - Indian agent and blacksmith appointed for Shawnee reservations at Lewistown, Hog Creek and Wapaghkonetta - Indians can hunt and make sugar on the ceded lands as long as owned by USA - USA agreed to pay damages loyal Indians incurred in War of 1812, including at Lewistown and Wapaghkonetta - USA may build roads, taverns and ferries - treaty grants land rights at Lewistown by name to 82 Shawnees and 50 Senecas	Black Hoof (Cateweekesa), Wolf (Biaseka) Walker (Pomthe), Big Snake (Shemenetu), Tail's End (Chacalowa), Perry (Pemthata), Yellow Feather (Othawakeska), Capt. Reed (Wawathethaka), Tecumtequa, War Chief (Quitewe), Captain Tom (Cheacksca), Captain Lewis (Quitawepea). Senecas - Civil John (Methomea), Whiping Stick (Sacourewceghta), Big Turtle (Shekoghkell), Joe (Aquasheno), White Man (Wakenuceno), Captain Sigore (Samendue), Robbin (Skilleway), Dasquouerunt.

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Treaty with the Wyandot, Etc.	Sept. 17, 1818	St. Mary's	7 Stat. 178; 2 Kappler, 162.	Supplement to the 1817 treaty to change the fee simple grant of lands to tribes and chiefs to "held by them in the same manner as Indian reservations have been heretofore held." - both treaties ratified by Senate and proclaimed by President on Jan. 4, 1819 - USA had to grant tribes more land to get agreement to change 1817 treaty - Shawnees and Senecas at Lewistown received 8,960 more acres and an additional annuity payment of \$1,000 "forever" - Lewistown reservation was divided in half by an east-west line and northern half was for Senecas and southern for Shawnees	Black Hoof (Cuttewekasa), Wolf (Biaseka), Walker (Pomthe), Big Snake (Shemenetu), Long Tail (Chacalawa), Perry (Pemthata), Capt. Reed (Red Man), Elk in the Water (Tecuntequa), Captain Tom (Chiakeska), Colonel Lewis (Quitawepa), Captain Pipe, James Armstrong. Senecas - Civil John (Methomea), Wiping Stick, Big Turtle (Skekeghkell), White Bone (Waghkonoxie), Yellow Bone (Tochequia), Captain Togone, Harris (Cunneshohant), Blanket Down (Tousonecta).
Treaty with the Seneca, Etc.	July 20, 1831	Lewistown	7 Stat. 351; 2 Kappler, 327.	Ceded lands in Ohio and agreed to remove to Indian Territory (present day eastern Oklahoma) and granted 60,000 acres in fee simple restricted title to hold "forever, as long as they shall exist as a nation and remain on the same" - "said lands shall never be within the bounds of any State or Territory, nor subject to the laws thereof" - USA to pay costs of removal and provide one year supply of goods upon arrival - out of proceeds of selling Ohio lands US would build a sawmill and blacksmith shop but USA would pay operational expenses and employ a blacksmith - any balance on sale of Ohio lands to be turned into a fund for the tribe held by the USA and paid out 5% annually - all annuities due tribes under past treaties will be paid in Indian Territory - USA gave presents for loyal and good conduct of these two tribes	Civil John (Methomea), Robbin (Skeleway), John Young (Totala Chief), Pewyache, Mingo Carpenter, John Jackson, Little Lewis (Quashacaugh), James McDonnell, Civil John's Son (Honede), Run Fast, Yankee Bill, Cold Water, John Sky.
Treaty with the Seneca and Shawnee	Dec. 29, 1832	Seneca Agency, Head waters of the Cowskin River	7 Stat. 411; 2 Kappler, 383.	Mixed Band of Senecas and Shawnees unhappy with 60,000 acres assigned west of Ne-o-sho or Grand River and traded for 60,000 acres east of Ne-o-sho/Grand River, to be held in fee simple status but needed USA consent to sell - Mixed Band formed a confederacy with Senecas of Sandusky and now to be called "United Nation of Senecas and Shawnees" - USA to build grist mill, sawmill and blacksmith shop and furnish tools and machinery - USA pay claims for horses and property lost during removal - this treaty does not change the terms of any preceding treaty	Mixed Band (Shawnee & Seneca) Civil John (Me-tho-mea) (first chief Senecas and Shawnees), Pe-wy-a-che, Robbin (Skeleway), John Jackson, Little Lewis (Quash-acaugh), John Young (To-ta-la), Mingo Carpenter, Jemmy McDaniel, Civil John's son, Yankee Bill, Big Ash, Civil John's young son. (Seneca chiefs) Comstick (first chief Seneca nation), Seneca Steel, Small Cloud Spicer, George Curly Hair, Tall Chief, Captain Good Hunter, Hard Hickory, Wiping Stick, Seneca John, John Johnson, John Sky, Isaac White, Joseph Smith, Captain Smith.

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<p>Agreement with the Seneca and Shawnee</p>	<p>Aug. 23, 1854</p>	<p>Neosho Agency</p>	<p>Deloria says this agreement was rejected by Congress. 2 Deloria & DeMallie, 850-53.</p>	<p>"united tribe of Seneca and Shawnee Indians" (Seneca of Sandusky & Mixed Band of Seneca and Shawnee of Lewistown) attempted to cede their 60,000 acres of land in Indian Territory to USA - intended to reserve 160 acres for each Seneca of the Sandusky band and 80 acres for each person in the Mixed Band of Senecas and Shawnees, as well as 16 sections of land to be held as common property of the Mixed Band - disputes about selecting lands that could not be decided by individuals would be decided by chiefs, subject to appeal to the Indian agent - lands not selected would be offered at auction by USA - Congress could lower the price on unsold lands considering the needs of the Indians and the settlement of the country - all funds USA received from sales will be paid to the Indians minus USA costs for surveying, managing and selling the lands - for \$16,000 each, the Senecas of Sandusky and the Mixed Band attempted to relinquish their permanent annuities amounting to \$1,000 per year due under former treaties, discharge USA from all claims or damages due to the non-fulfillment of former treaties, and discharge the USA from injuries caused by US citizens - Indians promised to renew efforts to prevent liquor use and to encourage industry, thrift, and morality, and "to promote their advancement in civilization" - roads, highways, and railroads could be built on lands ceded and lands reserved</p>	<p>Seneca and Shawnee signers - Pe-ny-a-che, George McDaniel, John Lamb, David Civil John, Peter Knox, John Melton, Yankee Bill, John Lewis. (Lewis Davis interpreter for Senecas and Shawnees (was he same chief and interpreter mentioned in 1865 agreement?). Sandusky Seneca signers - Little Town Spicer, Young Henry, William King, Moses Crow, George Douglass, Cayuga John Smith.</p>
<p>Treaty with the Seneca and Shawnee with the Confederate States of America</p>	<p>Oct. 4, 1861</p>	<p>Park Hill, Cherokee Nation</p>	<p>Ratified by CSA Congress Dec. 21, 1861; 1 Deloria & DeMallie, 650-59.</p>	<p>Long treaty of friendship and includes many provisions common to USA/Indian treaties - one required the Confederacy to provide attorneys for Seneca or Shawnee Indians charged in Confederate or state court - 9 statements or more that the Seneca of the Mixed Band either did not attend this treaty session or did not agree to sign - slavery in the Seneca and Shawnee tribes "is legal, and has existed from time immemorial" - Senecas and Shawnees will aid Confederacy in fighting the USA - Confederacy will pay many of the annuities and monies the USA owes the tribes - Andrew J. Dorn, the CSA commissioner was the USA negotiator of 1854 unratified agreement - CSA will build school house, sawmill, grist mill and hire teachers, a physician, blacksmith, wagonmaker, wheelwright, and miller</p>	<p>Introduction says the treaty is with the Senecas of Sandusky and the Shawnees formerly known as the Seneca & Shawnee of Lewistown or the Mixed Band. Seneca signers - Little Town Spicer (principal chief of Seneca), Small Cloud Spicer (second chief of Seneca), Moses Crow (councillor of Seneca Tribe), John Mush (councillor of Seneca Tribe), George Spicer (councillor of Seneca Tribe), and Seneca warriors - John Smith, James King, Isaac Warrior, Jim Big-Bone, Buck Armstrong, Jo Crow, David Smith, and CSA interpreter for the Senecas George Keron. Lewis Davis (principal chief of the Senecas and Shawnees), Joseph Mowawk (second chief of the Shawnees), John Tomahawk, White Deer (councillor of the Shawnees), Silas Dougherty (councillor of the Shawnees), and CSA interpreter for the Shawnees William Barbee.</p>
<p>Agreement with the Cherokee and Other Tribes in the Indian Territory</p>	<p>Sept. 13, 1865</p>	<p>Ft. Smith, Arkansas</p>	<p>Not ratified (perhaps not meant to be a treaty). 2 Kappler, 1050 (Appendix); 2 Deloria & DeMallie, 1355.</p>	<p>USA willing to treaty again, and re-establish peace and friendship, with tribes that signed treaties with Confederate states - tribes acknowledge themselves to be under USA protection and will not enter allegiance or arrangements with any other state, nation or sovereign</p>	<p>Seneca and Shawnee signers - Lewis Davis (chief), A. McDonald, Goodhunt, Jas. Tallchief, Lewis Denny, (interpreter Lewis Davis). Many others signed: delegates of the black population living among the Creeks and Euchees, interpreters and Indian agents (J.B. Abbott for Shawnees), Isaac Warrior chief of the Cowskin Seneca, other Shawnees (maybe Kansas tribe?) Charles Blue Jacket (first chief), Graham Rogers (second chief), Moses Silverheels, Solomon Madden, Eli Blackhoof, (their interpreter Matthew King), and Col. Ely Parker for USA.</p>

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<p>Treaty with the Seneca, Mixed Seneca and Shawnee, Quapaw, Etc.</p>	<p>Feb. 23, 1867</p>	<p>Washington, D.C.</p>	<p>15 Stat. 513; 2 Kappler, 960.</p>	<p>Mixed Band of Seneca and Shawnee split - Seneca joined the Cowskin/Sandusky Senecas - Shawnees now to be known as Eastern Shawnee Tribe - Senecas, formerly confederated with Shawnees, ceded 30,000 acres to USA for \$24,000 (north part of the Seneca/Shawnee reserve) - Shawnee, "heretofore confederated with the Senecas," cede to the USA "that portion of their remaining lands", about 12,000 acres, for \$1 an acre - west part of Shawnee reservation, ceded to USA, sold to Ottawa tribe for \$1 an acre - \$2,000 of the \$12,000 paid to Shawnees to be advanced to establish homes and the balance to be invested for the tribe "under the name of Eastern Shawnees" and 5% will be paid semi-annually thereon - Shawnees to split the fund for a blacksmith with the Senecas and USA will pay \$500 more annually for 5 years - Mixed Band (and other tribal) claims for loss of homes and property in the Civil War will be investigated and reported to Congress</p>	<p>Seneca and Shawnee signers - John Whitetree, John Young, Lewis Davis (for some reason there were witnesses listed for Lewis Davis' signature - G.L. Young, and G.C. Snow, the Indian Agent at Neosho Agency). Other Seneca signers (probably Cowskin/Sandusky Senecas) George Spicer & John Mush.</p>
<p>Agreement with the Eastern Shawnee</p>	<p>June 23, 1874</p>	<p>Quapaw Agency (H.W. Jones US Indian Agent)</p>	<p>1 Deloria & DeMallie, 260-61 (Deloria says Congress approved the agreement March, 3, 1875, citing 18 Stat. 447 and 1 Kappler, 158)</p>	<p>ESTO ceded about 4,000 acres of land in the NE corner of its reservation to USA for Modoc Indians, who were "now temporarily located on the Eastern Shawnee Reservation" - USA paid \$6,000, to be paid per capita to enable Shawnees "to enlarge their farms and otherwise improve their condition in civilization."</p>	<p>(Chiefs) James Choctaw & Thomas Captain - (Councillors) John Logan & John Williams - (Young Men) Good Hunt, Billy Dick, John Mohawk, Corn Stalk, George Beaver, Samson Kyzer, John Jackson.</p>